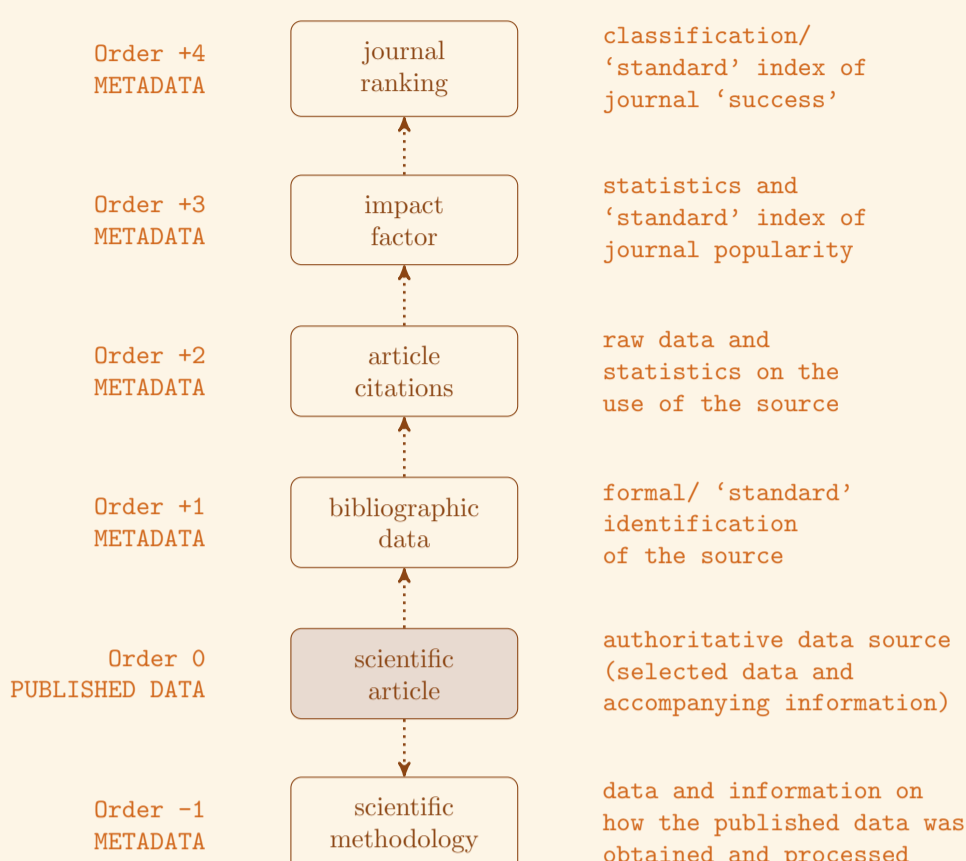


## Note

Metadata is ‘data of a higher order’, which describes a particular set of data or information (Perdicoulis, 2012), applicable to library archives and catalogues as well as to digital resources.

## 1 Publications

A source of published data such a *scientific article* — which is a ‘resource’ for a library or a vendor — is often accompanied by various types of metadata.



Metadata around a source of published data

FIRST-ORDER METADATA (i.e. orders -1 and +1) are of technical nature, and essential to researchers and librarians.

HIGHER-ORDER METADATA (e.g. orders +3 and +4) produced by successive processing are of interest to ‘brokers’ such as academic and publishing administrators. Such elaborate or ‘artificial’ metadata create ‘virtual realities’ such as *scientometrics* and *journalology* (Garfield, 2005).

**NB:** *Impact factor* is a trademark of Thomson-Reuters (Perdicoulis, 2014a) — former Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Alternative indices include Elsevier’s *CiteScore*, Google Scholar’s *Citation Index*, and the author-specific ‘h-index’.

## 2 Multimedia

Being some of the first very popular digital objects, *digital photographs* soon integrated metadata such as time, location, speed, ISO, aperture, and focal length in the original image file, in the form of EXIF — the *Exchangeable Image File Format* (JEITA, 2010).

A selection of EXIF elements

ELEMENT	SAMPLE CONTENT
Make	SONY
Model	DSC-F828
Shutter Speed Value	1/125
Aperture Value	f/4
DateTime Original	13 September 2009, 19:23
Exposure Compensation	0ev
Metering Mode	Multi-segment
Focal Length	11.2mm
ISO	64
Compression	JPEG

## 3 All Resources

The wider scope of the internet opened up all the ‘resources’ as candidates for metadata, which also raised the need for standardisation — starting around the turn of the 21st C.

THE DUBLIN CORE (DC) community produced a fifteen-element ‘core metadata’ for simple and generic resource descriptions

THE WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM (W3C) prepared a generic data model for metadata, the *Resource Description Framework* (RDF), using in part the DC

THE OPEN ARCHIVES INITIATIVE (OAI) developed a *Protocol for Metadata Harvesting* (PMH) to provide application-independent interoperability framework based on metadata harvesting, built on the DC

A selection of DC elements — cf. bib<sub>T</sub><sub>E</sub><sub>X</sub> fields (Perdicoulis, 2015a)

ELEMENT	SAMPLE CONTENT
Title	A Tale of Two Cities
Subject	Society, French revolution
Description	Life in London and Paris around the French revolution
Type	Text
Source	1859 edition
Coverage	London, Paris, 18th C.
Creator	Charles Dickens
Publisher	Chapman & Hall
Date	1859
Format	Paper
Language	EN

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